# The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 749. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 14.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. Price, { Four cents Per Number.


**RAILROAD CARS.**

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M. c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M. on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M., on departure of Fast L. West.

**ALTOONA DIRECTORY.**

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Bantis, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowel, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward: Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Piccairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.


For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic*, and is not impaired by washing. [illegible] the needle. For machine [illegible] Glace,
[illegible] ead,
and [illegible] ed Ticket,


OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

**New York Correspondence.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

*Dear Whig:* New Year's day, the greatest of the three hundred and sixty-five to a live Knickerbocker, the day that everybody is privileged to go to see the girls, whether he knows them or not, eat their cake, drink their wine, get gloriously drunk, embrace the lamp-posts, and shake hands with the fire-plugs, is past and gone. Gotham has had its first respectable snow; gay times all the week in this quarter. Fun, frolic and—display always follow a good snow-storm in New York; away go the wheel vehicles, and here come the sparkling eyes, the rattling tongues, the exuberant spirits, and the over-gushing love of pleasure, with the excitement of sleighing and the music of the bells.

Monday and Tuesday of this week was high carnival at the Central Park. The snow was cleaned from the lake for the skaters, and seven miles of a beautiful road well covered with snow undefiled by wheels, was spread out for the sleighers, and such a time as all enjoyed who could afford it, is seldom witnessed. It was of brief duration, but we made the most of it, and those who did not add wings to their money, and make it fly, owed more to poverty than to prudence.

The Superintendent of Police is down on the gambling houses. He made two or three efforts, a while ago, to catch some of the "sporting" parties at work, but failed, owing to the treachery of subordinates; but, like a good General, he changed his plans, and succeeded in bagging all the game of one of our most fashionable faro banks in Broadway, and such is the consternation among the fraternity, that they are now afraid to open house at all. Morrisey, the pugilist, who has one of the houses up Broadway, and used to net his $20,000 to $40,000 per annum, says that he does not pay expenses. If the police only keep on, we may, for a time, at least, get rid of these elegant loafers altogether.

On New Year's eve, the New York Club thought it proper to give a dinner to a man whom every American ought to regard with utter contempt, a man who, during the time he has been in this country, has done nothing but vilify it—Russell, of the London *Times*, has done more to imperil our peaceful relations with Europe, and promote the interests of the Southern (would be) Confederacy, abroad, than all other agencies combined. He has been systematically at work manufacturing our institutions, conditions and prospects ever since he has been here, yet this is the man who has been selected by the New York Club as a worthy recipient of its hospitality. We are left to form a very poor opinion of those who compose the "fast" club of New York, if such men as Russell are its guests.

Our new Mayor entered upon his official duties on last Monday, and, as is the custom, has set himself to work to sweep the municipal stables of the filth that has accumulated during the time of the Mozart regency. Opdyke (the new Mayor) is a fitting illustration of a true American. Thirty years ago, he was engaged on the canal at Cleveland, Ohio, as a boatman. Now he is the Chief Magistrate of the greatest city in the nation. In concise and emphatic language, he has represented in his inaugural the evils under which the metropolis labors, and the manner in which to remedy; he shows that taxation has quadrupled within the short period of a quarter of a century, until it has now reached the enormous amount of 2.18-100 per cent., exclusive of any tax that may be [illegible] by the General Government.

Our Legislature met on Monday, and Gov. Morgan has spread his message before the august body. You Pennsylvanians think Harrisburg a corrupt place, but if you want to see regular bargain and sale in representatives, you must go to Albany.

The number of vessels in port yesterday, by actual count; was 563, consisting of steamers, ships, barks, brigs and coasting sloops and schooners.

A large portion of the hands employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a few days ago, *struck*, not for wages, but on the length of time they should work, Uncle Sam insisting, as he is now very busy, on their working from sun to sun, in place of eight hours, the winter time custom in our navy yards. After ventilating themselves of a large amount indignation, &c., they most all returned to work under protest, until a more convenient season to strike.

We are now enveloped in a real London fog, which you might almost drive pegs into and hang your hat on—as the ferry boats experience great trouble in crossing the rivers.

Speculation is rife in the shipping resorts, as to the fate of the British gunboat Rinaldo, with its pernicious freight, Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Immediately on their leaving, on the evening of the 1st inst., one of the most violent gales experienced in many years sprung up, and as they did not touch at Halifax, vague rumors are afloat that old Neptune has seized them, and as he has taken *all*, he cannot be charged with a violation of International law. Yours, &c., COSMO.

☞ We copy the following from the Phila. *North American*. "The gallant General MILROY" therein mentioned, is the husband of Miss MARY JANE ARMITAGE, formerly so well known in Hollidaysburg:

**Gallantry in Virginia.**

An activity which might well be emulated elsewhere, has all along characterized the military operations undertaken in Western Virginia. Two events, not only honorable to our arms but really brilliant and conspicuous, have occurred within the past week in the mountain region, the first at Huntersville, the head of the Greenbrier valley, and not far north of Lewisburg, and the last time east of Romney, and close to Winchester. This last affair was particularly satisfactory, the rebel post of two thousand strong, at the first mountain ridge east of Romney being broken up, and all their troops near Hanging Rock being driven eastward towards Winchester. The distance from the last battle-field to Winchester cannot exceed twenty miles, and it must therefore be evident to the rebels that there is danger to Winchester itself from a division of the army yet in active service. It is, in fact, well known that Gen. Kelley would, if his health had enabled him to keep the fieled, have made a dash at the Winchester flank of the rebels with unresisting activity, and it is believed that this most honorable officer is succeeded by one not less energetic, in Gen. Lander.

The gallant Gen. Milroy has entitled himself to the thanks of the country for his activity in the Cheat mountain region. From the post he held at Huttonsville he has advanced with victorious energy at every camp the rebels dared to locate near him, and has in every case beaten and dispersed them. Supplies had been gathered by them at Huntersville, an important town for that upper country, lying southward near the Warm Springs and Lewisburg line, along which Wise and Floyd marched and countermarched so imposingly during the autumn. The only regret is that Gen. Milroy was not strong enough in men to hold Huntersville permanently. The country is rich and productive near the White and Warm Sulphur Springs, and would have afforded a good wintering ground for a body of troops quite strong enough to defy assault from the rebel side.

Every movement of the Union army in this mountain region has been victorious, and victorious because determined energy and bravery animated every man. We are indebted to the officers and soldiers that compose it far more deeply than has yet been repaid. The gallant Generals Milroy and Kelley only represent the merit of all the officers and men, and the thanks and gratitude of the people everywhere attend them.

☞ A Scotch paper speaks of a fox having been seen trying to spring a steel trap by means of a stick which he carried in his mouth. We knew a fox that took a well pole from the well and pushed a turkey off from the lower limb of a tree with it, and put the pole back in its place. At least he got the turkey, and the pole was found all right in the morning.

**A SKETCH.**

**The Eruption of Vesuvius.**

NAPLES, DEC. 10, 1862.

From Naples little is seen excepting those grand columns of smoke which rise gigantically into the air, and which, according to as close a measurement as could be made, were calculated, that from the lower mouths at 10,000 feet, and that from the upper crater at 3,000 feet in hight. Our streets are free from the dust of the mountain, and though for some time after the sun rose it appeared to be in a state of eclipse, yet to witness all the wonders of the spectacle it is necessary to leave the capital and visit the site of the disaster.

From the confines of the city to Torre del Greco one passes between two lines of a curious population who have turned out to see the crowds who flock down to Torre del Greco. The wind blows off the mountain due north and south, so that, until you just get under the column, you are not exposed to the shower of dust which falls thickly and constantly, almost blinding one, and certainly not conducing to an easy respiration.

On arriving at the devoted little town—which numbers, by the by, 22,000 souls—I found the place, except at the station, almost deserted. Every house was abandoned, and, as proving how rapid was the flight, melons and other articles still hung suspended outside the windows. At the station there was a vast crowd of persons, some of the last lingering inhabitants, with beds and other articles of furniture, anxious to be off; others consisting of the Bersagliera and Nationals, who remained to guard the place, for misfortune is no protection against the herds of thieves who just at present drive a thriving trade in the neighborhood.

The first thing which strikes the eyes is the blackened appearance of every object, the fine dust, which had fallen in heavy showers, lying four and a half inches in depth in the streets and on the tops of houses. Some of these were cracked horizontally across the flat roofs, and others perpendicularly, but it is not until you turn off to the left, a little beyond the station, that the full amount of damage is to be witnessed. From this point, ascending the mountain, numbers of houses are passed which have been most materially injured, from four to five hundred in all, and rendered to a certain extent unsafe. At one house, in particular, a handsome building, too, the proprietor, who had returned for some articles, which he had left behind, was breaking the windows to get in, entrance by the doorway being impossible.—I shall here insert the report which was sent to me yesterday morning by Giovanni Cozzolino, the principal guide of the mountain, as it will explain precisely the site where the mouths which are now vomiting forth fire, smoke and lava have been formed.

"On the eighth instant, at about a quarter past 11 A. M., a great trembling of the ground was felt at Torre del Greco, which continued at intervals of from five to ten minutes. The population was in great alarm expecting an earthquake. At Resina this tremulous motion was felt, though not so strongly, about mid-day.—Toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large opening was made in the ground above Torre del Greco, and a half mile lower than the crater of 1774, and the first cone was formed under the house of Francesco Crusi This house was thrown into the air, as were four others in a Masseria close by. The lava has arrived (on the morning of the 9th) at about a quarter of an hour's walk above the Monastery of the Cappucini, (which has been destroyed,) and is about a half a mile in breadth. All the houses in Torre have fissures in them, and the population have fled to Naples.—At the time that the new cones were formed the top of the mountain was tranquil, but about 2 o'clock in the morning the grand crater at the summit burst out with tremendous noise, throwing stones and ashes to a great height. Every effort of this kind is accompanied by a sound as of thunder. One of the guides, called Genarino Sannina, while attempting to get a piece of the red hot lava in which to put a coin, was killed on the spot by a stone which fell upon his head."

The report is meagre, erroneous in some instances, and some of the details have been modified by what has since taken place. The roads and streets by which you approach the principal points of interest are in many places opened; and at the place alluded to by the guide there are not one only, but two considerable cones and several smaller ones; indeed, in many places there are indications of the crust of the earth giving way to the subterranean fires. The principal of these cones is an ellipse, and both sent out a body of lava, which threatened Torre del Greco with rapid destruction. One of these happy elevations which so often change the course of the current divided it into two streams, flowing down on either side. The opening of the main crater, too, at 2 o'clock A. M. of Monday diminished the violence of the lower stream and probably saved the town.

Last night the view which presented itself from my windows was very grand; the black column rose majestically, and was then carried away by the wind far over the sea, while forked lightning, as it were, and brilliant lights, such as those of Roman candles, played about the crater. This morning the volumes of smoke are rising and rolling one over another in grand evolutions, while the eastern sun behind them gives hues which it is difficult to describe. Beyond the pall which hangs over the sea it is impossible to see anything except when an opening is made by a gust of wind, and then one sees a picture of Sorrento or Capri hung in the centre of a deep black cloud.

I think much property will be destroyed, though not many lives, as all have escaped. What is ruin, however, to many is prosperity to others, and there are many here who are calculating on a good season at last—on the full hotels and much profit.

December 11.—Vesuvius, though still active, has much diminished in violence—a fact to be regretted rather that otherwise, as the probability of earthquakes increase. Yesterday morning several violent shocks were felt, and still greater damage inflicted on the town and neighborhood. I am just going over, but shall have no time to report to-day. Another person has been killed by falling into the lava, which rose on Monday morning to the height of twenty-eight palms.

**WAR NEWS.**

**Projected Movement Against the Rebels of Arkansas, Texas, &c.**

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday Jan. 5.

It would seem that the authorities have at last woke up to the importance of preserving this State from aggression, and using it as a base of operations against the rebels in Arkansas and Texas. Three Wisconsin regiments—one under Gov. Barstow—are said to be on their way hither already; and large reinforcements, amounting in all to twenty or twenty-five thousand men, have been promised.—Commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance preparations are being made for their reception; and with promptness on the part of the authorities at Washington, backed by Gen. Hunter's energy in the management of matters here, an effective force of twenty thousand men may be able to take the field and more southward about the latter end of next month, leaving some seven or eight thousand men to hold the forts and guard the river-frontier of the State, In the meantime, it would seem probable that Brig-Gen. Denver will take the field at the head of the Kansas troops under Lane and Jennison, the moment that, by the arrival of the first reinforcements, the troops in question can be relieved from their present duties. Gen. Denver will then march to the aid of John Ross, O-path-yar-ho-la, Oct-chum-yo-ho-lar, Cho-Folop-Hargo, To-ho-lut-kle, Micco Hutka, David Fields, Oct-tah-harsas-hargo, and the other loyal Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw chiefs, who are now on the war-path for the Union with an army numbering, at last advices, nearly six thousand "braves." One detachment of these, four thousand strong, has already had two engagements with the white and Indian rebels under Gen. Cooper, of Arkansas; and on both occasions the loyal Indians came off victorious, retaining possession of the fields of battle, though unable, from their severe losses and deficiency of amunition, to follow up their success. Reinforced, however, by Denver's command, we expect that hereafter our Indian friends will be able to save us any further trouble from our Indian enemies. SUBALTERN.

☞ The Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Miles, charged with being intoxicated at the battle of Bull Run, has honorably acquitted him of the charge. The decision is furnished in a report of Reverdy Johnson and R. S. Gillett, in which they declare that the bulk of the evidence produced on the trial goes to show that the charges are entirely false. It appears that another officer, who was mistaken for Col. Miles, was open to the charge of being intoxicated on that day, but as no accusation has been brought against him, his name is withheld. It is time that justice should be done to Col. Miles, after the protracted and often postponed investigation to which his case has been subjected.

MR. HENRY FLETCHER, a celebrated political character in Manchester, recently addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, the English Colonial Secretary, proposing that it would be cheaper for the Government to ship the cotton factory hands to the south of Europe or Asia, where fuel and food are abundant, than to fight the United States. To this astounding proposition the Duke of Newcastle dryly replied that such a wholesale transportation of the manufacturing population of England could not receive his sanction, and that it would be an inadequate remedy of the evils resulting from the threatened war.

**The Route of Marshall's Forces.**

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

The following official documents have just been received at headquarters here:

PAINTSVILLE, Jan. 8, 1862.

CAPT. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.: I entered this place yesterday with the 42d Ohio Regiment, 14th Kentucky Regiment, and 300 of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennie Creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large quantity of his stores. We have taken 15 prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Commanding Brigade.

BRIGADE, PRESTONBURG, Ky., January 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.: I left Paintsville on Thursday noon, with 1,109 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets, two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, we moved towards the main body of the enemy, at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall.—Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock P. M. we engaged his force of 2,500 with three cannon posted on the hill.

We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by about 700 men rrom Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried of the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken 25 prisoners, ten horses and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river, and am now occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and 25 wounded. J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

**East Tennessee.**

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes a very interesting letter from East Tennessee, from which we make the following extract:

*The rebellion here is only suppressed, it is not completely crushed.* The smouldering fires kindled by Brownlow, Johnson and Maynard may burst forth at any time. The moment the troops are withdrawn the flames of the revolution will be rekindled in every valley and on every mountain side—in the gorges of the Cumberland Mountains, in the secluded valleys, beside the bright and sparkling streams that come leaping down lofty crags and precipices, dwells the huntsman of East Tennessee. He has never read a newspaper besides Brownlow's. He has never heard a speech except from Johnson, Maynard, Taylor, Nelson, or Brownlow. He has been told by his newspaper to read nothing, to listen to nothing but the productions of the Unionists. It is to be regretted that there is no possible means of giving correct information to this people.—Nothing is wanting to make them Southern soldiers, if they could be informed of the recent acts and declarations of the Federal Government. We have to-day cheering news from Carter and Johnson counties. N. G. Taylor has been silenced by the acts of the Federal Administration, and taken the oath of allegiance. Two companies have been enlisted in Johnson and one in Carter county. A brother of Nelson is here a soldier in the ranks. Many new companies have been organized throughout this portion of the State, but as yet it is impossible to equip them.

THE NAVAL WARS WITH ENGLAND.—At the commencement of the struggle of the United Colonies with Great Britain the former had no ships, but forty-two ships were fitted out during the war, and according to the best authorities the American privateers roamed the seas in every direction, and captured during the war *eight hundred and three* British vessels with merchandise valued at more than eleven millions of dollars. Of a fleet of sixty merchantmen which left Ireland for the West Indies, thirty-five were captured by the American cruisers. At the beginning of the war two hundred ships were employed in the trade between Ireland and the West Indies; at the end of the war there were only forty engaged in it. In 1812 the United States navy consisted of only *twenty* vessels besides gunboats. In these Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Rogers, Porter, and other gallant seamen boldly went to sea. Their exploits have been the theme of praise ever since. It is estimated that during the first seven months after the declaration of war American cruisers captured more than fifty British armed vessels and two hundred and fifty merchantmen with an aggregate of more than three thousand prisoners and a vast amount of booty.

# THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.


☞ The Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, Mr. Herman Yerkes, died a few days ago.

☞ The rebels apprehend an attack in the rear at Manassas, and consequently are moving back.

☞ Some persons are in the habit of sending us notices of marriages and deaths, without the name of the person sending them. Now, we say once for all, that we will *not* publish any such notice, unless the names of responsible persons accompany them.

☞ This week, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report the names of over 1400 persons recommended by the President for the various appointments in the regular army, and among whom are about 70 Brigadiers Of the latter, some fourteen will be rejected.

☞ *Our* Representative, Mr. Banks, is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations.—*Standard.*

The *Standard* calls Mr. Banks "*our* Representative." So it has gone. Mr. Banks was the UNION Representative, but now is the Representative of the Democratic party.

☞ We are highly gratified that Capt. David McM. Gregg, of the regular army, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, Col. of the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. The rapid promotion of our young friend, is the highest evidence of his worth and ability.

Not many years since, David McM. Gregg was one of our school boys, noted for his manliness and scholarship. Now we find him occupying the commanding position of Colonel in the United States army on the lower Potomac. The appointment of Col. Gregg is another instance of the discernment of Gov. Curtin in selecting the right man for the right place.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

As the State Legislature is doing little else than talking and disposing of contested elections, we are unable to report much of their proceedings. Nothing of great interest has thus far transpired. We wait in vain for real, downright exertion among our representatives.

### Encouragement.

A few weeks ago, we gave notice to the croakers that in a short time they would grow ashamed of themselves. They made a merit of complaining of the inactivity of our troops, and thought that they could arouse, by their poor, silly talk, the ire of the people, and thus compel the army to move. The people failed to heed their nonsense, and as a reward for their patience, they have received the gratifying intelligence of a victory by the Union troops.

Let the news of the battles of Drainsville and of Somerset go together—let there be bonfires, and illuminations, and rejoicings everywhere. Let the intelligence everywhere infuse new life, and rejuvinate the hearts of the people.

### New Publications.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY,—This welcome magazine is again upon our table.—We find it contains as usual a great variety of choice reading matter and worth its cost of subscription.

J. R. Gilmore, No. 110 Tremont street, Boston is the publisher.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This choice companion of our lady friends, has paid us another visit, and as usual greeted us with its beautiful monthly offering. It contains drawing lessons for the boys and beautiful and chaste fashion plates for the girls.

L. A. Godey of Philadelphia, is the publisher.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This useful and interesting weekly has dropped down into our sanctum, and is as ever full of interest. Munn & Co., N. Y.

### Taxation for Protection.

This is a subject always regarded with suspicion and apprehension. In time of peace, heavy taxes may justly be considered with an unfavorable eye, but in times like these, they become necessary.—The Government is assailed,—it has employed force for its own protection, and that of the people,—and has pledged its faith to redeem its promises made in pursuance of such necessity, and no good citizen should now hesitate, or withhold his contributions from the public treasury. One alternative is left—either to discharge the indebtedness by some mode of taxation, and by the same means to provide additional sums, or to have the painful sight of a ragged and famished army, an empty treasury and a bankrupt nation. The Southern foe has threatened that when he has once conquered to the boundaries of the Slave States, he will carry fire and sword into our (his enemy's) country. The war must be carried on with vigor and success, or the Government be compelled to disband the troops, and we, by our cupidity and sordidness, invite the enemy to desolate our fairest possessions. We have all failed to comprehend the magnitude and necessities of this war. We think we have already made great sacrifices by the partial failing and ruin of our business, and the gift of our sons to the cause, but we must prepare for still greater exertions, followed by rich and glorious rewards.

How irreparable will be the ruin, and how general the disgrace, if we suffer this republic to fall because our avarice and loss of public virtue have lead us to take our hands from the pillars! Lower than the most contemptible despotism will this proud nation sink, and deeper and more incurable than a fatal leprosy will our national disease become! The Government is not a magician, that can summon to his presence the spirit who bears the key of subterranean treasuries, but every dollar that it gives out, is the fruit of toil, and comes from the pocket of the people—is the price of protection and liberty. The people's money, and the people's virtue are the breath of life and the muscle of all free governments, and whilst the dagger of the assassin is rankling in the breast of a State, the citizens dare neither relax the "sinews," nor stop respiration. We must now fix our hearts upon this republic. The flames are kindled. If we fail, which Heaven forbid, from one end of the land to the other, desolation and death and despair will mark the path of treachery, and triumphant sedition; but, if we conquer, that standard which is the ensign of the authority that watches over our lives, liberties and happiness, will be the harbinger of universal freedom and peace.

### Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer.

This infamous and death-deserving Rebel, was of Swiss ancestry, and was born in Maury county, near Nashville, Tenn., in 1812. He was taught the printing business, and when at the age of 22, edited *The Columbia Observer;* in 1835 became State Printer; and in 1842 became the editor of *The Nashville Banner*, then one of the leading Whig papers of the State. He was elected as an "American" to Congress in 1853, and served three terms. In 1860 he became the champion of the Bell-Everett party, and when he found that Secession was likely to be in the ascendancy in the State of Tennessee, he turned traitor, was appointed a Brigadier in the Rebel army, and like all traitors earned for himself an ignominious death. His western "pines have turned to Southern willows."

☞ We copy the following from the Johnstown *Tribune.*

A BOLD RASCAL.—One day last week a very genteel looking gentleman stepped into one of our stores on Clinton street, and asked permission to write a letter.—The proprietor invited him to walk round to the desk, where he furnished the necessary materials, and being engaged waiting on some customers, paid no further attention to his visitor. After the stranger had finished his letter, he walked forth, returned his thanks and bowed himself out, without awakening even a suspicion that there was anything wrong about him. Upon counting up the cash at night, however, it was discovered that the money drawer was short some fifty or sixty dollars, and the suspicion was irresistible that the *gentleman* letter writer had pocketed the cash while using the desk.

☞ Hon Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, has introduced a measure to cause all newspapers, &c., to be carried in the mails, and forbidding express companies from carrying printed matter.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1862.

*Dear Whig:* If for every fog (as the old saying has it) in January, we are to have a frost in May, we this year may expect to gather ice in place of flowers, for the snow of last night was of short duration; since which time we have been enveloped in one of the most nasty, disagreeable fogs I most ever experienced, and such a humid atmosphere that none but the strongest lungs can breathe it. A sight once more at old Sol would be very agreeable.

The Governor's first annual message came duly to hand. Its plain, business character doubtless secured it a careful and general perusal, as all official documents possess, in these stirring times, an interest never before attached to them.

The very able report of our worthy State Treasurer, Mr. Henry D. Moore, gives general satisfaction.

The order of the Government, that all regiments not full by the 16th inst., would be consolidated, is creating quite an excitement in the skeleton regiments about the city. The National Guards, a regiment of band-box, kid gloved, patent leather booted, jeweled fingered, holiday soldiers, that professed to have had a military organization, and who made Fourth of July and Thanksgiving street parades, and annual encampments before the outbreak of the troubles last April, and who then were among the first to offer their services, and among the last to move, of the three months' men, and who asserted that they only returned at the expiration of their time to re-organize, and go back in a body, and wished to retain the original number of their regiment, and who made the great blow in the press about the worthlessness of their clothing during the service, and have been the subjects of an extensive amount of newspaper puffing, and, by posters of "a few more men wanted for a regiment composed of gentlemen that you need not be ashamed to associate with in the camp or drawing-room," are likely to have to consolidate with some uncouth country set, that care more for their country's honor than they. Had the Government to depend on such soldiers, Independence Hall would have, ere this, been a hospital for Louisiana's Tigers, and the Continental Hotel a stable for Virginia's Black Horse Cavalry.

Business is yet much depressed, all eyes being turned on Washington; the actions of Congress, and the movements of the army being the principal matters of daily discussion.

One of those brutal murders that makes the blood chill, was perpetrated in the outskirts of the city, one evening last week. A very worthy boatman, having occasion to leave his home for some article of family use, on crossing a vacant lot, was set upon by two scoundrels, who, finding that he was getting the better of them, plunged a knife into his heart, and he died almost immediately, leaving a wife and some seven or eight small children to the cold charities of the world. Thus far, the police have been unable to discover the murderers.

Recent developements at Washington, show that our modern *Delilahs* have proven themselves as artful in obtaining the secrets of admiring Sampsons, as the ancients. Officers of the army, who will permit themselves to be caressed until the plans of their Government that were given to him in secrecy are told to the enemy, is not worthy of wearing Uncle Sam's toggery, and should be dismissed instanter. The suppression of the rebellion is no child's play, and we have had enough of woman's intriguing about Washington.

Yours, BROADBRIM.

### Letter from "Occasional" to the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

The new Secretary of War will take the oath and enter upon the duties of his position to-morrow (Monday) morning. I learn that he will argue such of his cases before the Supreme Court as remain undisposed of, and then transfer his great business to some safe and capable professional friend. Those who expect that Mr. Stanton will not enter upon his position as War Minister with the most earnest purpose of punishing and crushing out this shameless rebellion will be wofully disappointed. For years he has felt all the force of the great arguments that now inspire the true friends of the Government; and at no subsequent period has he hesitated in his denunciations of the traitors. In Buchanan's Cabinet, he was the leading spirit in the last efforts to rescue that unfortunate Administration from the fate which finally overtook it. When Sumpter fell he was prominent and public in his denunciations of the pro-slavery leaders, and from that hour he has been among the strongest advocates of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. It is easy to realize how much such a man can do—entirely independent in his circumstances and at the very head of the Federal bar—to fortify a President against intrigues and combinations, and to strengthen his hand in a righteous cause. If you ever saw Stanton before a jury you can imagine with what devoted and unsleeping energy he will discharge the obligations of his new place. He puts his whole soul into any cause he espouses.—He is a man of impulse and of judgment—of energy and of experience. If his heart is warm his reason is cool. He toils for his client with as much industry as if his case was his own; and I have known occasions in which he has served his client with as much disinterestedness as if his own life depended upon the issue. Imagine Stanton enlisted in such a struggle as that in which our country is engaged. All his energies will be organized and alive; and if he fails, it will not be because he has not labored to succeed. I do not anticipate that Mr. Stanton will be hasty in anything; but I believe he will be progressive. In fact, he has always been progressive. While a politician he was a progressive, and as a lawyer he has been original, bold, and determined. As a great jurist said of him, after hearing his speech on a celebrated occasion, he never addresses a jury in a great case, but appeals to the judge, *and makes the law as he goes on.* Rest assured he will make some points in the management of the campaign, and may startle some of the old proprietors who were so horrified because General Cameron refused to recommend that the war should be conducted on the rosewater plan, and that the liberated slaves should be clothed and fed, and not permitted to fight againts their old oppressors.

The relations between the retiring Secretary and Mr. Stanton are of the most cordial character. Mr. Stanton has been the legal adviser and confidential friend of Secretary Cameron from the organization of the Administration. They breakfasted together, with a number of friends, at Gen. Cameron's residence, yesterday morning. During all of Saturday General Cameron remained at the Department, but refused to transact any business save that which was necessary to Government operations.

OCCASIONAL.

### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY

### Advance of the Green River Column.

*Probable Retreat of the Rebels from Bowling Green.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says that four Indiana regiments in the Green river column have advanced to the south of Carrollton, and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in front of Bowling Green. Gen. Buell is concentrating a powerful force at Green river, and it is said that he is now ready for a forward movement.

The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the railroad, felling trees across the track, and doing everything to retard the progress of our army. It is said that they are making every preparation to evacuate that place on the approach of our army.

### Later Particulars of the Battle of Somerset.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 1862.

A special Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial*, says that dispatches received at Head Quarters announce that the battle took place on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued the pursuit until night, Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them like a flock of frightened sheep close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quartermaster and medical stores which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of the intrenchments yesterday morning.

After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction. Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.

Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon mortally wounded.

Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it must have been considerable.

The surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphed that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in this department.

As far as learned, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, 2nd Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars and Fourth and Tenth Kentucky regiments were among those engaged.

Colonel Manson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana, 18th regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, re-inforced General Thomas. During Saturday night they made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue. The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepf was utterly unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.

A combined attack was made to-day on Zollicoffer's entrenchment, by Schoeff and Thomas, resulting in a complete victory. The "stars and stripes" now float over the rebel fortifications. We have captured all their camp property and a large quantity of provisions. The loss is heavy.

Zollicoffer's dead body is in the hands of the federals.

MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning. General Thomas, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, 16 miles from his own Camp, and when about to attack them this morning, he found their entrenchments deserted, the rebels having left their cannons, Quartermaster's stores tents horses and wagons, which fell into our hands

The rebels dispersing had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs. Two hundred and seventy five rebels were killed including Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field. The 10th Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded.

Nothing further of the Federal loss has reached here.

### Reconnoissance From Newport News.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore.—Jan. 18, Two rebels were taken prisoners, last night, by Company F, of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment

The first was a man who has a pass from General Wool, admitting him within our lines. He has for some time past, supplied himself with shoes, &c., which he has disposed of to the onemy, and with gold and silver, which he has at a premium

He was taken at his house, where he was found hidden under two beds. He will be sent to the Rip Raps. The other case was a private who, from papers found on him, appeared to be on a visit to his home on a furlough.

Seven companies of the New York second Regiment were on a reconnoissance last night from Newport News, and drove in the enemy,s pickets and discovered their positions at a distance of 12 miles from Camp Butler. They brought in a lame man who had hitherto enjoyed the protection of our troops in consequence of his infirmity. There is reason to believe that he has lately had treasonable correspondence with the rebels.

### Rebels Leaving Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Information has been received by parties directly from Manassas, that the rebel forces have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further south. The effect of this movement is supposed to counteract an apprehended movement of our troops from the seaboard.

The news from Kentucky was received at head quarters, and communicated to the President this forenoon. The greatest delight was manifest in every circle, and the victory is regarded as opening the ball in the grand series of triumphs, which only await the change of the elements for their consummation.

Capt. Chapman and Lieut. McHenry, who committed the murderous asault upon Gen. Montgomery at Alexandria, on Saturday, are to be tried by court martial immediately. They may escape the death penalty, if convicted, through the intercession of Gen. Montgomery. McHenry is well known in Philadelphia. He had a recruiting station in the neighborhood of Fourth and Chesnut streets some time since.

The government received to-day, as presents from the Emperor of Japan, two elephant tusks eight feet in length, a sword laid with gold and pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a brief address or letter to the President.

### Ex-Senator Johnson of Missouri.

ST, LOUIS, Jan 18.—The *Republican* learns that ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri, is in Price's camp with a commission from the Confederate Government to raise a regiment of rebels in this State.

### The Empire, The Buck Eye and The Keystone State.

While we adore the name and the reputation of the old Keystone State, and are jealously proud of all that is done in her name, we are not unmindful of the exertions of our sister commonwealths, in responding with armed men to aid the National Administration in maintaining its authority. The three great commonwealths of the Union, the Empire, the Buckeye and the Keystone State, have officially reported the number of troops they have in the field, which we thus transcribe, adding to each state its population according to the last census:

| | *soldiers.* | *population.* |
|---|---|---|
| New York, | 89,06[illegible] | 3,880,730 |
| Ohio, | 77,814 | 2,339,599 |
| Pennsylvania, | 109,615 | 2,909,370 |

These figures are from official sources.

The number of troops as stated in the messages of the Governors of each of the states respectively, and the population from the last report of the census bureau.

Thus it will be seen, that Pennsylvania, with a million population less than New-York, has furnished twenty thousand more troops, and with a little over half a million more population than Ohio, has furnished an excess of thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy one more men than that state.

New York deserves credit for what she done, when we consider how prone the people of the Empire State are to boast and exaggerate. Ohio has done nobly, and can doubtless do better if a call is made and an opportunity offered. But Penn.'a has not only exceeded both of these two states in numbers and comparison, but she has exceeded herself in loyalty and devotion to the Union. With a commendable lack of display peculiar to our people, these troops were recruited, organized in the field, while the requisitions on other states were scarcely half made up or organized.

We content ourselves with presenting these figures. They need no farther comment from the Telegraph, to prove to the people of Pennsylvania, that they have nobly done their duty to the country.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ Ex President John Tyler died in Richmond, Va., aged 72 years. He was born in 1790; rose through fortuitous circumstances and without talent, to the Presidency, and at last after a life of party trechery sunk to ignominy surrounded by all that is vile and repulsive.

Young man pause at the tomb of this recreant, and beware of his example.

### PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 28th of Oct, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

*Fourth Monday (27th day) of Jan.* 1862. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan. A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday (3d day) of February*, 1862. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan., A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff,


H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

*School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,*

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.



**The Blair County Whig,**

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.


## High School.

THE Directors of the "Hollidaysburg School District" have employed Professor J. B. Kidder A M to take charge of the "Hollidaysburg HIGH SCHOOL. "The quarter (consisting of two and a half months) will commence on Monday next, the 13th day of January.

The Directors think they have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman in all respects well qualified to take supervision of this school—a *Professional Teacher*, who has the advantage of many years experience in teaching Language and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and they hope and expect that parents and guardians in this place and vicinity will appreciate the advantages now offered them of having their children receive a thorough Academical Education *at home* preparatory to entering College, and that the school will receive a liberal patronage from a generous public, disposed to encourage *home institutions.* Subscription paper in the hands of the Secretary.

TERMS:

For Latin and Greek and higher branches of Mathematics, per quarter of two and a half months, $6 25

For English branches; do. do. 5 00

JAMES D. REA, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1862.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT, Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]


EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLI[illegible]

JESSE WI[illegible]

October 25, 186[illegible]

BOOTS

## OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

☞ In love—the editor of the *Standard*. How we know—he writes poetry. See his last edition.

☞ Exceedingly sharp—the editor of the *Standard*, who went to Harrisburg and left his axe at home.

☞ The true reason the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Standard* did not go to Richmond, was that he was afraid he would involve the recipient of his letters, if he ever returned, in his own ruin, by sending both to Fort Warren.

No Sheriff Sales.—As the Sheriff has made a blunder, in not advertising his sales according to law, we suppose no sales will take place on Court week. If they had been properly published, so as to make legal sales, we would have printed them *pro bono publico*.

Marble Yard.—We have examined the Marble Work of Mr. John Freeman, in this place, and regard it as very fine. His long experience at his business enables him to excel in the art of lettering, as well as in the other branches of his business. His energy and industry entitle him to the respect and patronage of the community. See his advertisement.

### Shot Dead.

Last week 16 citizens of Cambria county started in a sled to Cresson to enlist for the war. Before they arrived Mr. Singer, one of the company, tried to drink up all the liquor to be had. Capt. Whiskey shot him dead on the spot. Ten of the company took fright at one dead man, and returned home. Five stood up and went ahead.

Look Out, Defendants!—It has been given out at the Sheriff's office, that every execution that comes into his hands, is to be executed not only according to the letter and spirit of the writ, but according to the instructions of any plaintiff.

Oh! for the unlucky defendants in these days.

The model Sheriff, who has retired to his unpretending homestead in Catharine township, will blush for the lack of experience which now controls that office.

Too Anxious.—We understand that our Senator is already striving to secure to himself the nomination for Congress. The election will not take place till October next. We think Blair county has no special right to claim the nomination for Congress, or even for Senator. But much more do we think that men holding one office ought not to attempt to *force* themselves into another before they are out of the one. The people will see to this matter.

Terrible Tragedy.—On the 18th ult., near Newton Hamilton, (but in this county), Robert Bell, son of Samuel, was instantly killed by the discharge of a rifle in his own hands. It seems he desired to know whether the gun was loaded, and adopted the foolish expedient of pressing his foot on the hammer and blowing in the muzzle. The hammer slipped and discharged the load, driving the ball through his brain. He was about 18 years of age.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps.—The finest assortment of lamps for burning these oils, in Hollidaysburg, is that of A. L. Dieffenbacher on Montgomery Street. Not only the neatest and best style of lamps—but he Keeps on hand at all times, the purest quality of the *oil itself*, which is the kind alone that should be used.—Having made the experiment of quite a number of refinings, he is able to tell what is the cheapest to the consumer. He is now selling the finest quality of oil at the low rate of sixty cents per *gallon*, and keeps no second quality to deceive his customers.

Escaped.—The Black fellow confined in our *jail*, and awaiting his trial for the burnin[g] [o]f Jas. M. Kinkead, Esq., [w]ith a "Dutch" boy confin[ed] [w]ith his mother, escaped throu[gh] [a] hole made by tearing [t]hemselves

### Stifler Ahead.

Our friend Mr. Joseph Stifler, of Frankstown township, recently killed 5 Pigs, 16 months old, which weighed 1813 lbs., or 363 lbs. each. These are the best pigs we have heard of lately.

Martinsburg, Jan. 14, 1862.

*Messrs. Editors:* I take this opportunity of expressing, through the columns of your paper, my sincere and heartfelt thanks to my numerous friends on Woodberry Circuit. Their generous hearts prompted them to make us a visit, at the M. E. Parsonage, on New Year's Day, and of their liberality all shared in the giving of a splendid dinner, a purse of money, clothing, eatables, &c. All passed off satisfactorily, and a more pleasant and interesting party we have never had.

May God bless the friends who thus feel an interest in the welfare of their pastor.

J. A. Melich.

The Old Bell and the New.—On last Wednesday, the old bell on our public school house, which had rung out its merry peals over this borough for sixty-three years, was taken down and replaced by a new one.

The old bell bears the following inscription: "*Cast by Samuel Parker, Phila., 1798. William Smith, D. D., to the Borough of Huntingdon, Juniata.*" It was presented to this borough by William Smith, D. D., proprietor of the town, and was first placed upon the old Court House, which stood in Smith street, between Hill and Allegheny streets, at that time the only public building in the borough. This bell, up to the time of the erection of the one on the Presbyterian Church, was the only one in the vicinity, and was rang on all occasions for the sessions of the Court, religious and town meetings, elections, &c.

After the present Court House was built, about the year 1843, the bell was removed to the school house, where it served to call the schools together, until on a frosty morning, 12th of December last, it was broken in ringing.

The new bell weighs 406 pounds, and was procured at the foundry of A. Meneely & Sons, West Troy, N. Y. The weight of the old one is 254 pounds.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

☞ We are requested to announce that Rev. Dan'l Schindler, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach in the Lutheran Church, this Borough, on Sabbath morning and evening, February, 2d.

### List of Members of the Legislature.

*Philadelphia*—1st District—Jos. Caldwell; 2d District—Thomas E. Gaskell; 3d District—S. Josephs; 4th District—S. C. Thompson; 5th District—Jos Moore, Jr.,; 6th District—John M'Makin; 7th District—Thos. Cochran; 8th District—W. L. Dennis; 9th District—A. D. Quigley; 10th District—Thomas Greenback; 11th District—J. W. Hopkins; 12th District—Richard Wildey; 13th District—F. M'Manus; 14th District—James Donnelly; 15th District—W. F. Smith; 16th District—T. W. Duffield, 17th District—C. F. Abbott.

*Adams*—J. Buzby.

*Allegheny*—Thomas Williams, T. J. Bigham, A. H. Gross, Peter C. Shannon; William Hutchman.

*Armstrong and Westmoreland*—J. A. M'Culloch, R. Graham, E. S. Wakefield.

*Beaver and Lawrence*—William Henry, J. W. Blanchard.

*Bedford and Somerset*—John Cessna, E. M. Shrock

*Berks*—C. A. Kline, D. K. Weidner, W. N. Potteiger.

*Blair*—Thaddeus Banks.

*Bradford*—H. W. Tracy, C. T. Bliss.

*Bucks*—L. B. Labar, J. R. Boileau.

*Butler*—H. W. Grant, H. C. M'Coy.

*Cambria*—C. L. Pershing.

*Carbon and Lehigh*—T. Craig, Jr., W. C. Lichtenwaller.

*Chester*—P. Frazer Smith, R. L. McClellan, W. Windle.

*Clarion and Forest*—W. Divins.

*Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk*—C. R. Early, G. W. Zeigler.

*Clinton and Lycoming*—J. Chatham, W. H. Armstrong.

*Columbia, Montour, Wyoming, and Sullivan*—L. L. Tate, G S. Tutton

*Crawford and Warren*—E. Cowan, S. S. Bates.

*Centre*—R. F. Barron

*Cumberland and Perry*—J. B. Rhodes, J. Kennedy.

*Dauphin*—James Freeland, Thomas G. Fox.

*Delaware*—William Gamble.

*Erie*—J. B. Vincent, E. W. Twitchell.

*Fayette*—D. Kaine.

*Franklin and Fulton*—John Rowe, W. W. Sellers.

*Greene*—P. Donley.

*Huntingdon*—John Scott.

*Indiana*—James Alexander.

*Juniata, Union and Snyder*—J. Beaver, H. K. Ritter.

*Lancaster*—H. C. Lehman, Nathan Worley, James Myers, Abraham, Peters.

*Lebanon*—Isaac Hoffer.

*Luzerne*—W. S. Ross, H. V. Hall, R. H. Russel.

*Mercer and Venango*—M. C. Beebe, J. Brown.

*Mifflin*—J. H. Ross.

*Monroe and Pike*—G. H. Rowland.

*Montgomery*—Joseph Rex, H. C. Hoover, George W. Wimley.

*Northampton*—D. H. Neiman, Aaron Hess.

*Northumberland*—J. Woods Brown.

*Potter and Tioga*—S. B. Elliott, B. B. Strang.

*Schuylkill*—James Ryon, Lewis C. Dougherty, Adam Wolf.

*Susquehanna*—D D. Warner.

*Washington*—John A, Happer, William Hopkins.

*Wayne*—F. M. Crane,

*York*—Joseph Dellone, A. C. Ramsey.

### Proceedings of Congress.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 21.

Several petitions were presented in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Sumner. (Mass.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) objected. He thought the resolution loosely drawn, as it did not state the names of the officers, nor the presents they were to receive, and was a bad precedent.

The resolution was passed—yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. Browning (Ill.) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the Naturalization laws as to confer the right of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to complete the defences at Washington, was taken up on the amendment of the House, and agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a new section, repealing the act allowing the discharge of minors; and providing that no persons hereafter shall be mustered into the service under eighteen years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered another amendment altering the articles of war, providing for the punishment of death to persons found lurking in the camps as spies. Agreed to. Also, an amendment providing the death penalty to any person forcing the safe guard. After further discussion the bill was laid over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wade, (Ohio,) the bill authorizing the Secretary of War, to appoint two assistant secretaries of War was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as a substitute, to wit: that the President with the consent of the Senate shall appoint two additional assistant secretaries of War, at a salary of $3,000 each, the offices to last for one year.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The report of the Committee of Judiciary on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright, was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Lane advocated the passage of the resolution. Mr. Bright made a reply in defence of himself, asserting that when he wrote the letter to Jeff. Davis he had no idea of a war resulting from the fanaticism of the abolitionists and the mad folly of the south. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside of the mails, requiring postage to be paid, &c.

Mr. Colfax explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) said the subject should be considered as a postal measure, and not as a means of raising revenue.

The Committee on Ways and Means will propose a newspaper stamp duty and tax on telegraphs.

Mr. Blair (Mo.) moved to commit a bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill with a stamp tax, instead of postage on newspapers

Mr. Biddle moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—61 against 66.

Mr. Morrill, (Vt.) moved to recommit the bill to the post office committee, with instructions to report on increasing the postage from three to five cents. This was voted down together with the motion of Mr. Blair.

Mr Colfax reported a substitute for the bill referred to in his speech, which was disagreed to, one of the sections proposing a tax on telegrams.

The original bill being before the House for final action.

Mr Dawes moved to lay it on the table. Carried—75 against 60.

Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, to perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe, or required by law. Term of appointment. one year. Passed.

The House adjourned.

### A Battle at Silver Creek—The Rebels under Poindexter Defeated—Official Report.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1962.

An official report from Major General Halleck, of Missouri, has been received announcing that Major Hubbard's cavalry a rebel force of 900 men, at Silver Creek, in Howard county, under Colonel Poindexter, on the 16th inst., and routed them

The enemy's loss was 10 killed and 60 wounded. Our loss was 9 killed and 19 wounded. We captured 160 horses, 60 wagons, 105 tents, 80 kegs of powder, 200 and 28 prisoners.

### MARKETS.

Hollidaysburg, Jan 24, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour per bbl—Extra Family, | $5 25 |
| " " Extra, | 4 75 |
| " " Superfine. | 4 75 |
| Wheat per bushel—White, | 1 10 |
| " " Red, | 1 05 |
| Rye " " | 5[illegible] |
| Corn " " | 4[illegible] |
| Oats " " | 3[illegible] |
| Barley " " | 50 |
| Corn Meal per 100 lbs., | 1 00 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 50 |
| Butter per pound, | 15 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 15 |
| Hay per ton, | 9 00 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 3 50 |
| Timothyseed do., | 1 25 |
| Flaxseed do., | 1 00 |

### Philadelphia Markets

Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1862

| | |
|---|---|
| Cloverseed, per 64 lbs., | 4.25@4.5 |
| Timothyseed " | 1.25@2.0 |
| Flour per bbl.—Superfine, | 5.12 |
| Extra, | 5,87 |
| Fancy brands, | 6.7 |
| Wheat—Penn'a red, | 1 3 |
| Southern, | 1.40@1.4 |
| Ohio white and Kentucky, | 1.25@1.2 |
| Rye—Penn'a, | 72@73 |
| Corn—Old, | 58 |
| New, | 50 |
| Oats. | 38 |

### MARRIED.

On Thursday, Jan. 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Tyrone township, by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, Mr. EDMUND WILLIAMS to Miss KATI CALDWELL.

☞ **To Consumptive.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

This Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney at Law,
Jan. 24, 1862-tf. Principal.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using Pelatreau's Celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. Thomas F. Chapman, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York
January 24, 1862—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c, &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. Lambert, Esq, Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address Chas. A. Lambert, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

Jno. H Keatley
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

### Jury List for January Term, 1862.

*Grand Jurors.*

Bitner William S.,
Clapper Emanuel, Allegheny.
Croit Michael, Taylor.
Dean Henry C.,
Deal Jacob, Tyrone Borough.
Dippner John, Hollidaysburg.
Garland Henry Jr., Snyder.
Hewit James M., Hollidaysburg.
Holland Thomas, Allegheny
M'Fadden John A., Martinsburg.
M'Intosh Henry, Blair
Maum James, Altoona.
Nicodemus Levi, North Woodberry.
Ramey Solomon, Altoona.
Sparr Christian (of Sam'l) Woodberry.
Smith Jacob, Antes.
Shenefelt John, B., Huston.
Stebens William, Antes.
Trout Thomas, Antes.
Vinaka David W.,
Westley John, Logan.
Walter Jacob Esq., Greenfield.
Yon Delman, Logan.

*Traverse Jurors.*

FIRST WEEK.

Burley Jacob, Snyder.
Berkowitz Joseph, Altoona.
Burget Isaac, North Woodberry.
Benson William F., Huston.
Buchanan Thos, B., Blair.
Bowser Conrad, Juniata.
Caldwell David, Gaysport.
Casey Patrick, Snyder.
Ellsworth Josiah, Woodberry.
Elliot John, Frankstown.
Goodfellow Thos. M., Hollidaysburg.
Glunt Abraham, Blair.
Geesey William, Frankstown.
Hicks John, Woodberry.
Hoover Samuel, Hollidaysburg.
Heslop Thomas, Altoona.
Isenberg John, Catharine.
Kennedy William, Woodberry.
Koop George, Frankstown.
Martin Jacob L., Taylor.
Mauk Paul, Greenfield.
Miller John, Hollidaysburg.
M'Farland John, Snyder.
Price Charles C., Hollidaysburg.
Ross James, Allegheny.
Russ George W., Hollidaysburg.
Robinson Joseph, Frankstown.
Rhodes Paul, Huston.
Stehley Martin L.,
Sell John, (of Dan'l) Freedom.
Sneeringer Pius, Tyrone Borough.
Smith Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Smith William, Esq., Allegheny.
Smith Samuel, Frankstown.
Simpson James M., Greenfield.
Stifler James M., Freedom.
Wike Michael, Huston.
Wilson Thomas, Frankstown.

SECOND WEEK.

Ake Monroe, Logan.
Aurandt Joshua, Catharine.
Baum Henry, Holidaysburg.
Bell Samuel H., Snyder.
Clark John, Jr., Catharine.
Cunningham Geo. W., Frankstown.
Crawford Henry S., Martinsburg.
Ettinger George, Snyder.
Fox William, Altoona.
Fox John, Tyrone borough.
Gingery John, Freedom.
Hammond Stephen, Catharine.
Halfpeny John, Antes.
Hileman Samuel, Logan.
Johnston Robert B., Hollidaysburg.
Koofer Jacob, Franstown.
Lingafelt David, Juniata.
Myers Adam, Frankstown.
Mauck Geo. W., Greenfield.
Moore Silas, Frankstown.
Mentzer Ephraim, Huston.
McGlathery Allen, Logan.
Markey Christian G., Taylor.
McCoy Francis, Hollidaysburg.
Myers Jessee, Woodberry.
Nowlin Samuel, Snyder.
Nicodemus Henry C., Martinsburg.
Plummer Wm. R., Snyder.
Patterson Anderson, Woodberry.
Rutledge Alexander, Woodberry.
Stoke William, Tyrone borough.
Smith Jessee, Altoona.
Stifler John H., Allegheny.
Stewart Matthew, Tyrone.
Tussey David P., Tyrone tp.
Tippery John W., Gaysport.
Vaughn William, Blair.
Wallace James C., Snyder.

WHAT EVERY LADY WANTS
Milliners and Dressmakers!

WANTED in every town and village to sell a new, cheap, and where once introduced,

INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE

to every Lady's wardrobe.

Quick Sales and Good Profits!

For further information, &c., address, enclosing stamp to prepay postage,

J. MARTIN & Co.,
Box 1203, Philadelphia.
Jan. 10, 1862.-4t.

### TAVERN LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their Petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ehringer, | Altoona. |
| William J Marriot | do |
| Jacob Holtzman | do |
| Roman Reibenack | do |
| Caroline Shank | do |
| Wm K Leonard | do |
| Dan'l K Reamey | Hollidaysburg |
| Leamer & Law, | do Wholesale. |
| Christian Koon | Frankstown |
| Jacob Weyant | Claysburg Greenfield tp |

A S Morrow Clerk

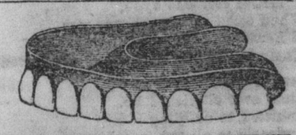
Jan. 8, 1862

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8-tf. THADEUS BANKS.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot. Gold plate. Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

HE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Oct. 18, '61-3m

### Trial List for January Term, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

T Banks use vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Dr P Shoenberger's Ex'r
Wm Williams vs Jos Deiser's Ex & al
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
C Garber's Ex's vs Dr Shoenbergor's Ex'r
Same vs A P Wilson
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
Thomas Hemphill for use vs Dan'l K Reamy
James M Bell vs same.

SECOND WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McLanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
McClain & Andrews vs Thomas Mays
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
John Brotherline vs Hagerty & Harman
A M & R White & Co vs R M Lemon & Co
Joseph Kemp vs Wm K Piper
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Clover & Cresswell vs Covode & Painter
Obendorf & Leoner vs George Wehn
Sam'l Rhodes Adm'r vs The Penn'a R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Levering & Clark vs Hugh McNeal
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust
Same vs C Lust
A S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Brenneman & al
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell use vs Watson, White & Co
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee Stout & Co vs Patterson
Klin & Carroll vs W Casey
D H Hofius Adm'r vs E H Lytle and wife
Deeter vs Deeter
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
A Beyers et al vs Evans Williams
Elias Baker vs David Frexler
H Irvin vs J Shoemaker
McLanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherline
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
W Innes' Admr vs J C Innes' Executors
Alegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School
John Brotherline vs The Borough of Altoona
Reynolds & Stevenson vs A L Holliday
Vaudusen & Smith vs Pruner and Barley

A. S. MORROW, Pro'y
Jan. 1st, 1863.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

'One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 8d, 1862. tf.]

## POETRY.

### I Love my Native Land.

I love my native land,
  Its hills and mountains high,
Its rock-bound coast, its wave-washed strand,
  And cliffs that meet the sky;
Its vales in beauty spread,
  Where rivers sweep along,
Where silent sleep the mighty dead,
  Whose names shall live, shall live in song.

I love my native land,
  Land of the noble free—
Its blood full many a patriot band
  Hath shed like rain for thee;
Thy fertile soil was dyed,
  When freedom's cause was won,
And heroes fought and fell beside,
  Their leader, their leader, Washington.

America, thy name
  Shall ever cherish'd be,
Committed to undying fame,
  Endear'd to all the free;
Bright waves thy flag on high,
  And floats on every breeze,
Thine eagle shall with England vie,
  As mistress, as mistress of the seas.

## THE FARMER.

### Diseases from Ammonia in Stables.

Nothing is more common than diseases among cattle, especially horses, arising from foul stables. Horses are more troubled with it than cows, probably from the fact that their dung is generally richer and undergoes a more rapid fermentation throwing out ammonia in large quantities.

In a close stable the gas is so strong that the eyes are painfully affected with it.

This is an alkali, and is classed among the most powerful stimulants, the constant respiration of which, predisposes to the affections of the lungs, The strength of the gas may be judged from the odor that arises from a common hartshorn smelling-bottle. In many stables no provision whatever is made to guard the animals against this subtile poison. The floor is always saturated with urine, and the pungent odor of this gas is always present.

There are many cheap experiments within the reach of most farmers to prevent this nuisance, and to save the ammonia for the manure heap. As all animals are now coming to the stables, particular attention should be paid to this item of economy.

Common ground plaster is a good absorbent, and a few quarts sprinkled daily in the manure-gutters, will keep them sweet and clean. Saw dust from the shingle and saw mill will make good bedding, and if renewed often enough, will retain all the ammonia. In most mills in the country, this article accumulates, and has to be be thrown into the stream, to get rid of it.

It may be turned to profitable account for bedding.

Some farmers living near tan works, use the spent tan-bark for this purpose. If kept under cover and used in the dry state it makes a very valuable manure. Shore farmers have an unfailing resource in sea weed, particularly the eel grass. If this is spread and dried upon the shore it makes a good bed, and has great power in absorbing gas. Better still is dry muck peat kept housed for the purpose. A half cord of this under a horse with a little changing where the water falls, will keep a stable sweet for two weeks. This is within reach of most farmers, and is, perhaps, the cheapest and best method of enlarging the compost-heap. Leaves gathered from the forest, or straw, make a suitable covering for the muck at night, and keep the animals clean. As ammonia is the most valuable constituent of the manure heap, it ought to be a point of honor with every cultivator not to have an ounce wasted.

It is the very life of his business—good for the eyes of potatoes, beans and other plants, but very bad for the eyes of horses and cattle.

☞ The best time to prepare for summer work is in the winter.

The implements should be repaired; rails hauled to the places needed and manure drawn out to the fields for corn, ground

The wood cut and piled for summer.

Keep the roofs of your out houses clean of snow and all manure of dirt as nothing rots them so soon.

### Dandruff in the Hair.

A correspondent asks by what means this nuisance may be prevented, and if it has already made its appearance, how it may be removed?

As usual, it is much easier to prevent than cure it. The prevention consists in the avoidance of sharp combs and brushes, and daily bathing the head with cold water. Numberless cases of dandruff have been produced by scraching the head with sharp combs and brushes. If any one doubts it, let him try the same practice upon the back of his hand. He will find in a few days, bran-like scales, closely resembling dandruff, thrown off in considerable quantity.

When the difficulty already exists in the hair, it is to be removed by the same simple means which will prevent it. I do not intend to deny that certain heads are disposed to this branny excretion, but these cases constitute but a small part of the cases of dandruff which one sees.—*Lewes's New Gymnastics.*

LORD SHAFTESBUAY, the great apostle of English philanthropy, recently declined joining in a united prayer meeting to supplicate for the continuance of peace between the United States and England, lest he should be hostile to the British Government.

JUDGE JEFFRIES, when on the bench, told an old fellow with a long beard, that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard. "Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beard? If so, your lordship has none at all."

### The late Col. Croghan.

The following tribute to the memory of Col. George Crognan appears in the Richmond papers:

"Letters have been received in this city which places it is beyond doubt that Col. St George Croghan was killed in a skirmish with the Yankees in Western Virginia.

The diseased was a son of the late George Groghan, in the United States service, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was so conspicuous for his gallantry in the defence of Fort Stephenson in the war of 1812. Our Confederate hero was an intrepid soldier, therefore by direct hereditary right; indeed, his ancestral claims go father back yet, to his grandsire, Major Wm. Croghan, of the Revolutionary struggle, who married a sister of the distinguished George Rogers Clark, the same who conquered the Great West while yet a wilderness, from savages, and made it a part of the imperial domain of Virginia. St George Croghan entered the confederate army soon after the commencement of Lincoln's of subjugation as a cavalry officer, and has been ever since actively engaged with the forces opposed to Rosecrans and Cox. He was the very model of an old dragoon. He was probably the best rider on the continent, whether Texas Ranger or Camanche Indian. With all his dashing traits as an officer, he combined a native goodness of heart and a general *bonhommie* of disposition, which made him a most delightful companion. Scarcely two weeks ago he was in Richmond, gay, buoyant, full of hope, recounting, in his admirable manner, the fatigues and hardships of his summer campaign in the mountains, and devising several ingenious methods of army transportation to overcome the immense difficulties offered by the roads in that wild region. His loss to the Confederate army is like that of a regiment; what it must be to his immediate relations and numerous friends, we dare not think; but such is the fortune of war. *Fortune de la guerre!* Ah! what cruel words, which cover up so much of human ambitions, hopes, sorrows and tears."

### A Woman of Good Taste.

A VERY HAPPY AND TRUE SKETCH.

"You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurance of shopmen and the recommendations of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly—or how recent a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever laws fashion dictates, she follows a law of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people generally suppose to be fetched from Paris, or, at least, made by a French milliner, but which as often are bought at the nearest town and made up by her own hands. Not that her custume is rich or new; on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always pretty—and many an old one, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion or colors, nor does she affect a stupid sobriety; but she either refreshes you with a spirit contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or guilt buttons, or twisted cording. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress, all her inner borders and beadings are delicate and fresh; and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashion or her materials. The secret simply consists in her knowing the three grand unities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own points. And no woman can dress well who does not. After this, we need not say that whoever is attracted by the costume will not be disappointed in the wearer. She may not be handsome, nor accomplished, but we will answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible, and a complete lady."

### Closed for Repairs.

A good joke is told of Judge L———. He always kept a demijohn of good Jamaica in his private office for his own comfort and the entertainment of his particular friends, The Judge had noticed that on Monday morning his Jamaica was considerably lighter than he had left it on Sunday night. Another fact had established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the paternal pew in church on Sundays. One Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavily, when the Judge called him:

'Sam where have you been?'

'To Church, sir,' was the prompt reply.

'What Church, Sam?'

'Second Methodist, sir.'

'Had a good sermon, Sam?'

'Very powerful, sir; it quite staggered me.'

'Ah! I see,' said the Judge, 'quite powerful, eh, Sam?'

The next Sunday the son came home rather earlier than usual, and apparently not so much 'under the weather.'

His father hailed him with:

'Well, Sam, been to the 'Second Methodist, to-day again?,

'Yes, sir.'

'Good sermon, my boy?'

'Fact was, father that I couldn't get in; the church shut up and a ticket on the door.'

'Sorry, Sam, keep going—you may get good by it yet.'

Sam says on going to the office for his usual spiritual refreshment, he found the 'John' empty, and bearing the following lable: 'there will be no services here to day, this church closed for repairs.'


## SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

## Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it witnin reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

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[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

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CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

[November 1, 1861.]


### NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed to make distribution of the Estate of Daniel Rhodes, late of North Woodberry township, dec'd., in the hands of his Executors, Paul Rhodes and Fredrick Rhodes, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Monday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1862, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Aud'r.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3t.]


J. H. KEATLEY,

## Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

*References:*

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Penna.


### NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Daniel Denny, late of Snyder township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay to

JACOB SNYDER, Executor.

Snyder township, January 3d, 1862.

## DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

### HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MORNING— | |
| Philadelphia Through | 6 A M. |
| Eastern Way | " |
| Western Way | " |
| Altoona | " |
| Duncansville | 9 A M. |
| Bedford | " |
| Martinsburg | 1 P M. |
| Williamsburg | " |
| Altoona | 1.30 P. M. |
| EVENING— | |
| Philadelphia Through | 8 P M. |
| Harrisburg " | " |
| Pittsburgh " | " |
| Duncansville " | " |

MAILS ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MORNING— | |
| Philadelphia Through | 9.20 A M. |
| Harrisburg " | " |
| Pittsburg " | " |
| Western Way | " |
| Altoona | " |
| Martinsburg | 11 A. M. |
| Williamsburg | " |
| EVENING— | |
| Eastern Way | 3.30 P. M. |
| Altoona | " |
| Bedford | 5 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Through | 10 P. M. |

*List of Post Offices in Blair County.*

| *Post Office.* | *Post Master.* |
|---|---|
| Altoona, | G. W. Patton. |
| Antestown, | B. F. Bell. |
| Arch Spring, | I. C. Caldwell. |
| Bruce, | David Aurandt. |
| Canoe Creek. | D. W. Brown. |
| Duncansville, | Mrs. McCabe. |
| East Freedom, | John B. Kephart. |
| Fostoria, | A. B. Myers. |
| Frankstown, | H. P. Kephart. |
| Hollidaysburgh, | James Bingham. |
| Martinsburgh, | J. G. Herbst. |
| Newry, | Landon Reeve. |
| Olivia, | S. B. Ewing. |
| Sabbath Rest, | W. F. Sellers. |
| Sarah, | Paul Mauk. |
| Sinking Valley, | D. P. Tussey. |
| Spang's Mills, | R. Todd. |
| Springfield Furnace, | A. McAllister. |
| Tipton, | W. P. Dysart. |
| Tyrone, | Harriet M. Stewart. |
| Williamsburgh, | W. J. Spencer. |
| Yellow Springs, | J. M. Kinkead. |

### UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

| | *Salary.* |
|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President, | $25,000 |
| Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President, | 8,000 |

THE CABINET.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State, | 8,000 |
| S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec of Interior. | 8,000 |
| Gideon Welles, of Conn, Sec. of Navy, | 8,000 |
| Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War, | 8,000 |
| Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen., | 8,000 |
| Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General, | 8,000 |

### THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roger B Taney, of Md., Chief Justice, | | | 6,500 |
| J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice, | | | 6,000 |
| John Catron, of Tenn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| J. A. Campbell, of Ala., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Samuel Nelson, N. Y., | " | " | 6,000 |
| R. C. Grier, of Penn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Nathan Clifford, Me., | " | " | 6,000 |

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

### REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Keon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. J. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

### STATE OFFICERS.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

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Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,

## Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

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It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

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It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

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JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

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Jas L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

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Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

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